

Tangram Project due Friday, May 18th

Day	Date	Topics	Homework
1	Wed., 4/25	7-6: Circles: Circumference & Area Arcs & Arc Length 7-7: Areas of Sectors & Segments	p. 389 6, 10, 18-26 E, 30, 34, 46, 52, 58, 64, 72 p. 397 4, 10, 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 32
2	Thurs., 4/26	11-1: Tangent Lines 11-2: Chords & Arcs	p. 586 1, 6, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 24 p. 593 4, 8, 10, 14, 16, 19, 22, 26, 32, 34
3	Fri., 4/27	11-3: Inscribed Angles 11-4: Angle Measures	p. 601 8, 10, 12, 14, 20, 22, 24, 33-35 p. 611 2-8 E
4	Mon., 4/30	Practice and Review	Finish review & study for quiz
5	Tues., 5/1	***** QUIZ *****	
6	Wed., 5/2 (<i>Early Release</i>)	Assign and begin Tangram Project	
7	Thurs., 5/3	11-5: Circles in the coordinate plane	p. 617 8, 12, 18, 24, 26, 30, 38, 40, 44, 46
8	Fri., 5/4 (<i>Pep Rally</i>)	11-6: Locus: A set of points	p. 623 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 24, 32, 36, 40, 44
9	Mon., 5/7	Review	Finish review and STUDY!!!!
10	Tues., 5/8	Unit 8 TEST	

Extra Practice: p. 700 (1-29 all)

Chapter Review: p. 628 16-22 & 26, 29

Chapter Test: p. 630 1-28 all omit 3 & 10

Circle: the set of points in a plane equidistant from a given point called the center

Standard Form of an Equation of a Circle: $x - h^2 + y - k^2 = r^2$ center: (h, k) radius: r

Tangent to a circle: a line in the plane of the circle that intersects the circle in exactly one point

Point of Tangency: the point of intersection of the circle and the tangent line

Circumscribed About a circle: a polygon whose sides are tangent to the circle

Inscribed in a circle: a polygon whose vertices are on the circle

Chord of a circle: a segment whose **endpoints are on** the circle

Inscribed Angle: an angle whose **vertex is on** the circle and whose rays contain chords of the circle

Intercepted Arc: the arc of the circle that lies in the interior of the angle

Secant of a circle: a line that intersects a circle in two points

Theorem: If a line is tangent to a circle, then it is perpendicular to the radius drawn to the point of tangency.

Theorem: If a line in the same plane as a circle is perpendicular to the radius drawn to the endpoint on the circle, then the line is tangent to the circle.

Theorem: Two segments tangent to a circle from a point outside the circle are congruent.

Theorem: In the same circle or in congruent circles,
(1) congruent central angles have congruent chords.
(2) congruent arcs have congruent central angles.
(3) congruent chords have congruent arcs.

Theorem: In a circle, a diameter that is perpendicular to a chord bisects the chord and its arc.

Theorem: In a circle, the perpendicular bisector of a chord contains the center of the circle.

Theorem: In a circle, the diameter that bisects a chord (that is not a diameter) is perpendicular to the chord.

Theorem: In the same circle or in congruent circles,
(1) chords equidistant from the center are congruent and
(2) congruent chords are equidistant from the center.

Theorem: The measure of an inscribed angle is half the measure of its intercepted arc.

Corollary: Two inscribed angles that intercept the same arc are congruent.

Corollary: An angle inscribed in a semicircle is a right angle.

Corollary: The opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary.

Theorem: The measure of an angle formed by a chord and a tangent is half the measure of its intercepted arc.

Theorem: The measure of an angle formed by two lines that intersect
(1) inside the circle is **half the sum** of the intercepted arc.
(2) outside the circle is **half the difference** of the measures of the intercepted arcs.